FOWERY THEATRE, DOWERT-UNGLE TOR'S CARR. BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Astony and

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-& Sidsum NER NIGHT'S DEKAN-RATHER Excited. NATIONAL PHEATER, Chatham street - Afternoon Lattle Karv Svening-Uncle Ton's Cares,

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway - Souding's Count AVERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon-Cool as a Cucum a Gnort to Spirm or Himself- Evering The BER A GHOST IN SPITE OF

BROADWAY MENAGERIE-SIAMESE TWISE AND WILD CHRISTY'S AMERICAN OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broad-

WOOD'S WINSTERLS-Wood's Minsteel Eall, 444 Bread-BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 639 Er.adway-Bock.

BANVARD'S GEORAFA, 595 Brockway-PANGRAMA

BHENIAR GALLERY, 565 Broadway - Day and Svening BIGNOR BLITZ-BUTYERANT INCUTURE, 45 Bresd.

ATADEMY HALL, ME Grondway-Punham's Gist Ex BRYAN GALLERY OF CHRISTIAN ART-SIS Bread-

New York, 7 hursday, Feb. 18, 1854.

The News.

The dense for in which our city has been en veloped for the past few days, exceeds anything of the kind experienced since May, 1837, at which time we were so completely shrouded in mist for two weeks that vessels were unable to proceed to sea. The steamship Africa, in attempting to come up to the city yesterday morning, got half a mile out of her course, and ran aground where the water is only nine feet deep at high tide. At last accounts she was firmly imbedded in the mud, and lighters and steamtugs were removing her cargo, which consists of three thousand cases, making about one hundred tons. One hundred and twenty cases were conveyed to Jersey City yesterday afternoon. It was believed that when releived of freight she would be got off by the aid of steamtugs. An attempt was to be made to get her off at ten last night, but at midnight she had not reached her dock at Jersey City. Among the outward bound vessels detained by the fog are the steamships Franklin for Havre and the Philadelphia for Havana and New Orleans The former is suchored at Quarantine, and the latte in the North River.

The mails of the Africa were delivered from the post office yesterday, when we received additional files of papers with the letters of our correspondents in London and Paris. We give some very interesting extracts from the former, which, with the letters, will furnish our readers with a correct idea of European affairs to the moment the steamer sailed. The Canada is over due at Halifax with one week later advices, but owing to the recent unpropition weather, it is hardly probable that she will arrive be fore to morrow or the day after.

The proceedings in Congress yesterday were of very lively and ususually interesting character. Hoa. John Wheeler, the national democratic member from the Sixth district of this city, delivered his maiden speech in the House, and is represented as having taken everybody by surprise. He denoun the course of the administration and its free soi allies in language of burning eloquence, that male a deep impression on the minds of the auditory, and cannot fail to be read with interest by all pas ties in every section of the country. It is charac terized as the speech of the session, and as the great, est effort of the kind that has been made in th House for ten years.

General Houston concluded his speech on th Nebraska question in the Senate; after which a vote was taken on Mr Weller's amendment to the fourteenth section, which declares the Missouri Compromise act superseded and inoperative, and it was adopted by yeas thirty-five, nays ten. A spicy debate afterwards took place, in the course of which it was rendered apparent by the movements of Mr. Chase that the free soilers intend if possible to stave off, and thereby defeat the bill by saddling it with nunecessary amendments. Mr. Badger, of North Carolina, secured the floor and will speak to day.].

In the early part of the day a number of petitions bills and resolutions were disposed of by the Senate:
after which the French Spoliation bill was passed. by a vote of twenty seven to fifteen. Bills were also passed granting the public lands in Ohio to the State, and the graveyard in Dubuque to that city. Mr. Everett introduced a bill reviving the old ques tion of rewarding the discoverer of chloroform.

Some sensation was produced in the House by the announcement of the Chairman of the Committee on Elections that he had received a paper, signed by citizens of New York, in which it was declared that Hon. Mike Wal-h is not a citizen of this country, either; by birth or naturalization. A Con nference was appointed on one of the Benate's amendments to the bill for the relief of the troops who suffered by the wreck of the San Fran-The Committee on Foreign Affairs was dis charged from the further consideration of the memo rials in favor of arbitration in international disputes Notice was given that another Deficiency bill was ready [to be reported, after which the House went into committee on the Homestead bill. Mr. Mea cham, a Vermont whig, spoke a short time in favo of the measure, and then branched off against the Nebraska bill. He gave way to Mr. Fenton, a New York soft shell, who commenced enlightening the members with regard to the democra ic difficulties in New York, and which history was finished by Mr. Wheeler, to the edification of all concerned. From the tenor of the reports, the House was in a complete up

roar rearly all day.

Hon. James Albert Pearce, whig, has been re elected to the United States Senate by the Maryland Legislature, for six years from the 4th of March

The members of the State Legislature having as slet d their constituents in disposing of the cana question, will re-assemble, for the purpose of procerding with their legislative duties, at seven o'clock

The lower branch of the Massachusetts Legislature has so smended the probibitory liquor law as to re quire its approval by a direct vote of the people and to prevent its going into operation until a year

from next May. The whigs of Connecticut yesterday went into convention and selected candidates for State officers heading their list with Hon. Henry Dutton for Gov ernor. A resolution was adopted remonstrating against a repeal of the Missouri compromise.

The Weman's Rights Convention was again in ser sion at Albany yesterday, but the proceedings do no appear to have been considered worth telegraphing By the way we have received four columns of the address of this body to the Legislature, in which i is alleged that "the tyrant, oustom, has been sum moned before the bar of common sense" to answer why the ladies shall not enjoy the privilege of wear ing the breeches. While these women are wasting time at Albany, nurses are wanted in every part of the country, at wages ranging from five to twenty five dollars per month according to capability. These females complain that t ey are deprived of their rights-have no opportunity of making money-and set refuse to fill rituations when offered. Really they seem to be very much like the dog in the man

We have received files of Havana journals to the gib last; but, as usual, they do not contain a line of political news. The letters elsewhere published from our con repondent . however, fully compressed

branch of information, by detailing all that had transpired of interest with regard to the policy of the new Governor, his amanoipado, theatrical and other schemes, &c. M sch interest is manifested by the Americans resident in Caba to ascertain what action our government intends to take in the case of the seamen who b ave been so long imprisoned on what their friend a allege to be groundless charges Congress called for the official correspondence in this matter some v,eeks ago, but there the affair seems to

News from Rio Janeiro to the 7th ult. amounce that the stock of flour was very light and prices firm, at \$21 a \$22 per barrel. Coffee was firm, but price's did not advance in consequence of the scarcity of v essels and the high figures for freights-to Atlantic ports \$1 20 a \$1 30. Owing to this circum s'Ance the clearances for this year were over a quarter of a million bags less than last year.

A despatch from Pittsburg states that the Ohio river is believed to be permanently open for the seaeon. The river is high, and the regular packets to St. Louis will resume their trips to-day. This anseuncement will be halled with joy by the numerous emigrants who are about to seek homes in the Great

The Cunard steamer Arabia, which sailed from Boston yesterday, took out very little specie. Among ber passengers was Bishop Fitzpatrick, of the Massachusetts Reman Catholic diocess.

One of the most horrible instances of cruelty to a child by its parents we recollect to have ever read, was revealed in one of the Philadelphia courts a few days since. Read the details of the brutal affair in

The Board of Education met last evening at the's rooms, corner of Grand and Elm streets, and transacted a large amount of routine business, as will be seen by the report.

In addition to further details of the European in telligence, to-day's inside pages contain an interest ing communication relative to increased pay and a retired list for the Army; important case with regard to the Star Police in the Marine Court; the new Tariff Project new pending in Congress; Commercial, Theatrical and Miscellaneous News; Advertise ments, &c.

The Gadsden Treaty Speculation-What Will the Senate Do

The Gadsden-Santa Anna treaty, with the amendment proposed to the Senate by the President of the United States, having been laid at full length before our readers, they are prepared for a deliberate judgment upon the merits of this extraordinory convention, including the suggested modifications.

It will be observed that the treaty substan tially agrees with our reports heretofere, of its stipulations, and that only two important amendments have been made by the President. In the third article, as agreed to by Gen. Gads. den, the treaty provides that in relieving Mexico of all claims of American citizens the Garay Tehuantepec company shall be expressly included in the religouishment. This would leave Col. Sloo and Major Arnold Harris, of the Washington Union, in full and undisputed occupation of the Tehuantenec inter-oceanic overland route-a very desirable consummation to the parties concerned.

The President's amendment, on the other hand, which proposes to strike out the specifications touching the Garay contract and contractors, leaves the Sloo company to fight it out with the Garay association as best they can-This amendment also accounts for the trouble which is said to have taken place between the editors of the Cabinet organ and the Cabinet itself upon this question. The moral courage of the President, therefore, is very much to be commended in a matter so vital to the interestof the proprietors of his special organ. Gen Gadsden's arrangement would be worth several millions of money to the Sloo company; whereas, by ignoring it, the Conckling, or Sloo treaty continues to stand in the light of an unlawful supersedeas of the Garay treaty. There must be something exceedingly rotten in the Sloe concern, when the President thus repudiates it under threats of an explosion with the Washington Union and its financiers.

The next most important amendment of the President is the striking out all the specifications of Gen. Gadsden's eighth article, for the capture and punishment of fillibusterges, which leaves nothing but the general stipulation that our government will cheerfully co-operate with in suppressing all unlawfe on either side of the boundary. This may not be very satisfactory to Mexico; but as it provides a large loop-hole of escape to Col. Walker. it is very likely the two California Senators will use their best endeavors to carry the Presi-

dent's proposition. Excepting these recommendations of the President, the result of frequent Cabinet councils the treaty stands approved by the Cabinet, substantially as heretofore represented. We are to pay the sum of twenty millions of dollars for a margin of the deserts of Chihuahua and Sonora, literally worthless, except as a more open field than the Gila boundary, for running down the Apache Indians. Of these twenty millions in gold or silver coin, fifteen millions go directly for the relief of Santa Anna, and five millions to the satisfaction of an army of bungry speculators, stock-jobbers and moonshine claimants upon Mexico. The concurrence between the Mexican Commissioners and Gen. Gadsden to "crush out" the Garay company being ignored by the executive, the scramble will become all the more interesting, should the treaty, with the President's modifications, be ratified.

What will the Senate do? Is the game

worth the candle? The country we acquire

being nothing more nor less than a waste and owling wilderness, stamped with the inefaceable curse of the Creator in all its lineaments "a country in which," as described by Kit Carson, "a wolf could not make his living"it is absurd to consider it as an equivalent for the tithe of twenty millions of gold and silver coin. But we are released from all liabilities on account of our Indian depredations upon the Mexican frontiers, as provided for in the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo; and that is something. We get a comparatively open country for our Southern frontier west of the Rocky mountains, where we may hunt out the Apaches on horseback; we ge the free navigation of the Gulf of California. which, perhaps, may be worth navigating when the Pacific Railroad is located on Cooke's wagon route: and we also get Cooke's wagon route along which the building of a railroad will no average much more than a hundred thousand dollars per mile. Last, though not least, we get a pacific settlement, for the time being, o the Mesilla boundary dispute. In fact, all our troubles with our Mexican neighbors are adjusted upon this basis of afteen millions for the relief of Santa Anna, and five millions for the satisfaction of the speculators concerned.

What will the Senate do? Santa Anna is waiting for his money only to establish himself in an Empire. We shall, with the ratification of the treaty, become the chief agent in the rection of a despotic dynasty upon the rules of for the definency of the papers in this important | the late Mexican republic; and this important | with its foes, and whatever personal and secret | do we believe he will or can,

dynasty may strengthen itself for the future with European alliances, "crushing out" the Monroe doctrine, and permanently arresting the march of 'manifest destiny." Is there not something due from us to republican principles? to the liberties of the Mexican people, such as they are? Without the subsidies of this treaty, Santa Anna's ambit ous schemes will soon be superseded-he will be expelled from the country as an impostor; and then, as the only remaining alternative, between anarchy and total destruction on the one hand, and safety and good government on the other, the people of Mexico will seek the shelter of our constitution and our laws, our flag, our government, and our all-pervading happiness and prosperity.

What will the Senate do? Grant the five mil llons for the satisfaction of our claimants upon Mexico, and they will most likely be absorbed, as before, in two or three Gardiner claims, leaving the bona fide small fry to whistle for their money; grant the fifteen millions to Santa Anna, and he will most probably use it in fortifying himself with foreign alliances against the United States. But let him alone-reject the treaty-withhold all subsidies, and Col. Walker and the Californians will soon put the affairs of Mexico in a favorable train for a permanent adjustment, or, if he falls, the Mexican people will inevitably be driven as fast as we can desire, to the saving expedient of annexation.

Finally, considering this Mexican compromis as involving a wasteful expenditure of money and the establishment of a despotism inconsis tent with the Monroe doctrine, and altogether a stock-jobbing speculation; and considering too, that our true policy towards Santa Anna and Mexico is to starve him out, we adhere to the opinion that the treaty ought to be rejected. What will the Senate do?

President Pierce on Blavery-Prospects of the Nebraska Bill.

The anti-slavery opinions which we charged Mr. Pierce with having entertained in the years 1846 to 1851 have been disclosed within the last few days in a most striking and conclusive manner. The organs of the administration have taken the matter out of our hands, and assumed the entire responsibility of proving to the country that Mr. Pierce was at that period even more ardently attached to the abolitionist cause than we had suspected. Their proofs far outweigh anything that could be contained in the famous scarlet letter; and considering the authoritative character with which the statements of the New Hampshire Pa triot and Evening Post are now invested, we fancy we may leave them to con tinue our excavations, and at length suffer Mr. John Cochrane and his letter to rest in peace. Before doing so, however, it is right that we should place on record the last exhibit that has been filed in the case, which we cut for the purpose from the most violent anti-slavery organ of the North :-

of the North:—

He (Mr. P.erce) had only to say now, what he had always said, that he regaided six says as one of the greatest moral and so said will—a curse upon the whole country; and the believed to be the seatment of all min, of all parties at the North. He was free to admit that ha had himself approached this subject of ameration (of Tracy) with all his prejudices and preparecession against it, and on the subject of the said strong—and the result of any new hight, but derply need and absorped from the nutject were as had been stated, strong—and the result of any new hight, but derply need and absorped from the purpose only officially to pre mind ever had been, that of a recognition by any new and of our government of the institution of tempole rivary, and he had found it extremely difficult to ording his mind to a condition impartially to weigh the argument for and against the means of the proced typeshave propy in John 2. Had, atthe Nob Church in Concord June 5, 1845.

I (Mr. P.erce) would take the ground of the nor extending leave procedure.

Hamp-live Patriet of Jane 12 1845.

I (Mr Perce) would take the ground of the nor entantion of shavery—that slavery should not bee machinger had Congress have only in enacted life on law of 1752 token-levely man, desirted peaces and horse their stater, consecut that point—newslifts by a model of the and phants give mealers upon this law against the orthorst of acpoint feeling, resisted the against the orthorst of acpoint shall up for their country. But the gratient, and who stand up for their country. But the gratient and who that the law is ober xion. What sings their take law is ober xion. What sings thing is there connected this sincer which is not obtained, and the same the gratients from Malbard. (De Batandor, and the subject to the confidence of the more decay than 1d a non-the subject, &c.—Gen Piefer's Speech in New Hamp-life Consideritional Convention, Jan 1, 1861.

It is utterly impossible for the most biassed partisan to read these extracts without perceiving that, at the time these speeches were made, namely from 1845 to 1851, Mr. Pierce held as extreme anti-slavery views as any organ of the North, as William Lloyd Garrison. illiam H. Seward, or Horace Gre Had these speeches been made public, or these facis known at the time of his nomination, he never could have been nominated: bad the country been aware of them when he appealed to the citizens for their suffrages he could not have carried two States. His nomination was a fraud on the convention; his election a huge monstrous fraud on the people, His protestations in his inaugural about in voluntary servitude were glaring falsehoods: shame must have been dead in his breast or his voice would have failed him as he uttered them. He "who regarded slavery as one of the greatest moral and social evils, a curse upon the whole country"-he who "saw no single thing connected with slavery that was not obnoxious"-he who protested that Garrisonian abolitionists "did not feel more deeply than himself on the subject"-must have been endowed with sublime impudence by Heaven to present himself to the people of the United States on the Baltimore platform, and to pronounce from the steps of the Capitol his approving recognition of "involuntary servi-

But the whole of his career since June, 1852 has been one series of consistent unblushing frauds. He has never wavered in the policy of deception with which he set out. Conventional delegates, electors, politicians, his Cabinet and his friends have each in turn been his dupes. It is only now that his character is being understood, and his power to deceive being impaired.

What prospect is there, with these facts revealed in broad daylight, that the President and his Cabinet are truly and sincerely in favor of the final settlement of the slavery question by the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill? It is true that the organ of the administration after vacillating and shifting its position week ly, has finally settled down in favor of Mr Douglas's project, because the South adopted it and it saw ruin staring Its masters in the fac in case they flinched from it. But all the fore of the administration of Mr. Pierce in New England is spent against the measure; all the principles of the office holders and the organs of the Cabinet are in favor of anti-slavery, and opposed to Mr. Douglas's bill. Every Van Buren paper with some two or three exceptions is as ardently opposed to the Kansas-Nebrasks bill as the organs of William H. Seward or the journals under the influence of Garrison and the original anti-slavery men. Mr. Pierce i still as earnest in his batred of slavery as he was in the day when he defled Dr. Ea chelor to surpass him in denouncing it; and though circumstances compel his administration to give outward countenance to the measure now under discussion, his private sympathies are all

influence he can wield is sure to 'se given to their side. To suppose that the case is otherwise would imply either that 'Ar. Pierce has changed his views and opinions radically since 1851; or that in that year and for six years previously, he had been g'rving out opinions which his conscience disapproved. No one familiar with the s'avery controversy will suppose that honest conviction can have altered Mr. Pierce's mind since 1851. Once an abolitionist, a man is always one. The mania seizes hold of the feelings, and never releases its grasp. No man has ever spoken as Franklin Pierce did and after. wards acknowledged his error. Nor can we reasonably suppose that he was not sincere when he declared that he "saw no single thing connected with slavery that was not obnoxious." In one word, Franklin Pierce was and is and probably will always be a rank anti-slavery partisan.

The friends of the new measure which, i passed, would settle the hateful slavery controversy forever, should therefore look well to the double-faced position of the President and Con gress and the great danger of treachery there Its] passage would demolish the anti-slavery factions forever: and would establish the present party in power for twenty or thirty year more without any difficulty or fear of defeat All sensible men in the North would settle down in silence if the anti-slavery agitation were once thoroughly quelled. If it is defeated by the treachery of the administration and their free soil confederates in this State, it will lead to a most vexatious and tedious contest at the polls lasting for some years to come. Its rapid passage through Congress is the best guarantee we can have of peace and a final settlement of our internal troubles.

The Election -The People Taxing Them

selves Ten Millions by Acclamation. The election is over. The work is done. The people, with a quiet sort of indifferent acclamation truly remarkable, have resolved to tax themselves ten millions to complete the enlarge ment of the Erie Canal as far as ten millions will do it. The measure has been carried with a coolness and indifference that are positively refreshing. The change in the organic law wa consummated with less excitement than would have been created by a fight between Tom Hyer and Yankee Sullivan in California. The fall in breadstuffs, as the consequent necessity of chean ening their transportation from the West, may have had some influence over the public mind although the war with Turkey will in all probability be ended before any reduction in flour is effected by the canal enlargement. Had a pacific note from the Czar been received by the last steamer, the reduction in flour which would have immediately followed might have somewhat modified the result; but the ten millions were inevitable, peace or war.

The vote is exceedingly small, less than thirteen thousand-or about one-fifth of the vote of the last Presidential election-being the sum total of both sides for this city. At this rate the vote of the State would be less than a hundred thousand, all told, for and against this amendment of the constitution In the interior, however, from the returns received, the popular turnout has been much larger than upon this island, and the majority among the rural districts for the ten millions i even greater than here. Throughout the State, we should not be suprised if the tax were car ried ten to one, upon one-fifth of the popular vote. In a word, the election has gone by de fault, and ten millions are added to our State debt by general consent and indifference What is a matter of ten millions to New York with flour at ten dollars a barrel!

The banks will rejoice at this addition to the basis of their paper inflations-Wall street will rejoice, the stock jobbers generally, and the canal jobbers particularly, will rejoice, at this great triumph for the spoils. And we are also inclined to rejoice, for the people are flush of money and liberal and in this vote of yesterday clearly authorize us to raise the price of the HERALD to three cents a copy, cash down, We shall take the matter into serious consider ation. These are flush times; and where ten millions are a mere bagatelle who can grumble at three cents a copy for the HERALD?

The returns of the election up to the hour of going to press will be found in another part of this paper. They are positively unique and refreshing.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.-The African Colonization Society affect to believe that Africa is to be redeemed from barbarism by the introduction among her savage negro tribes, of her comparatively enlightened and civilized children from our Southern States. Mr. Clay was a devotee of this beautiful idea of the reclamation of Africa, and the extinction of Southern slavery, in the removal of our black population to the country of their ancestors. Every now and then we see a paragraph in some of our sanctimonious journals giving currency to this charming delusion.

It was the opinion of Mr. Calhonn, however, who certainly devoted some study to the characteristics of the African race-that constant reinforcements from the United States would be found necessary to keep the little republican colony of Liberia alive -or, that otherwise, in a generation or two it would spontaneously relapse into the native barbarism by which it is surrounded. The downward progress of the independent State of Hayti, and the rapid demoralization among the blacks of Jaaica, go far to sustain this assumption.

At all events, the idea of civilizing and Christianizing the black savages of the African continent by means of our emancipated South ern slaves, introduced among them, reminds u of the report of one of the great missionary so cieties of London, for the conversion of the Hindoos. After expending seventeen years of bard labor among the Hindoos, with preachers, teachers, schools, tracts, and Bibles, and after an outlay in the good work of over a million of pounds sterling, they had achieved the conversion of five of those benighted heathen-two of whom had relapsed again into pagan idolatry. The fact is that the curse of Ham is borne out by six thousand years of the history of his de scendants. Among the oldest tombs of Egypt he figures in their painted sculptures as a slave and except in the condition of servitude or sub jection to a higher race, he has never risen above the condition of a savage. Still, for the sake of maintaining Liberia, let the coloniza tion scheme go on. It is at least an oasis in the desert.

HON. MIKE WALSH'S LETTERS .- It has been stated that Mike Walsh is not the author of the smart letters written from Washington, and recently appearing in a Sunday paper. They have always been understood to come from him Mike bimself has not denied the paternity-nor

THE OCEAN MAIL SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.—The attention of Congress has been directed to the present contracts for conveying the European and California mails. The European mail contract with Mr. Collins cannot be altered or done away with at present: its terms provide that the contract shall continue for two years, and that Mr. Collins shall have six months notice of any new arrangement to be adopted. The contract will exotre in December next, and six months from that time it may be rescinded. Thus it is apparent that Congress cannot do anything on this subject at

present. The California mail service is that to which public attention is more particularly directed at this time. The mail is now carried twice a month by the way of Panama, and the average length of each trip is about twenty-seven days The expense of carrying this mail is, altogether about eight hundred thousand dollars, and it is generally beaten from one to two, and somelimes four days, by the Nicaragua line. The number of letters will average about thirty thousand for each mail. Many letters are no carried by the expresses and by other means, and government loses a great deal of money by the excess of the expenses over the receipts. This is briefly the state of things, to remedy

which Congress is now called upon to exercis its wisdom. Two plans have been presented for its consideration:-Mr. Churchwell, of Ten nesce, proposes that the contract shall be given to the parties who will carry the mail in the quickest time and graduate the reward according to the time occupied-say four hundred thousand dollars for twenty-five days; five bundred thousand for twentyfour days, and so on for every day gained. The applicants under this contract would probably consist of the old Panama Company, the Nicaragua Company, and the proprietors of the new Ramsay route, via Vera Cruz and Acapulco. It is alleged that this plan will keep the contract always open to competition, and whenever a shorter route as to time is established, upon it; being demonstrated the Postmaster-General will be required to have the mails carried by that route. If the principle of this bill is once fully established and carried out in the Post Office Department, an important change will be effected on all mail lines by ocean steamers and railroads. The government will pay, not only for length of distance, but also for shortness in time. Another important object will be gained in shutting the door against all partiality and corruption at Washington, inasmuch as it will not depend upon Congressmen. lobby members, or clerks in the General Post Office, to decide which line or route is the best as to time, as that will be tested only by actual performance. Therefore, the large sums of money now squandered at Washington to obtain mail contracts will be diverted to improving the speed of steamers, straightening railroads, and other useful purposes, instead of feed ing the needy at the seat of government. The mail steamers will become models of excellence for speed, safety, and convenience, and the lines of railroads transporting mails will also afford equal advantages to the public. New steamers and new locomotives for the mails will always be in requisition. The public will be better served, and one prolific source of corruption at Washington be dried up.

The other plan is proposed by Mr. Olds, of Ohio. He proposes that the contracts shall be declared null and void, and that Congress shall buy all the steamers and perform all its own mail service. There are serious objections to this plan, if it could be carried out; and that is not so clear. It is not probable that the owners of the California steamers will sell them. and Congress has no power to take them, unless in time of war, when they become the property of the government, and the government must pay a fair price for them. As we have shown above, the plan will not work at all with reference to the European steamers. We should have a nice state of affairs, truly, if government should undertake to carry its own mails in its own vessels. The present system is bad enough; but we tremble in thinking of the other.

Mr. Churchwell's plan looks feasible, and if it should be adopted, the Ramsay route people will carry the mail for two millions, and pledge themselves to get it through from San Francisco to New Orleans in twelve days-two days from New Orleans to Vera Cruz, four days to Acapulco, and six days from Acapulco to San Francisco. If the mail is not carried in twelve days, the contractors will not get the money. We do not believe that Congress will give the two millions; but such a contract would have an enlivening and inspirating effect, particularly upon "old coaches." Something ought to be done. We pay enough to have the mail carried by the quickest route, and Congress should adopt some plan at once for the furtherance of that delightful end.

How THE STREETS ARE CLEANED.—The DID nicipal demise of the late lamented Mr. Arcularius, Commissioner of Streets, gives a particular opportuneness to the following anecdote Mr. Alderman Mott of this city lives in a street which is never cleaned; we don't know which but any name may be taken at hap hazard. Mr. Alderman Mott one day demanded authorita tively that his street should be cleaned. No answer; no brooms; no carts; no cleaning. Mr Alderman Mott refterated his complaint and his request more imperatively than before Like result: no signs of cleaning. Fully roused and feeling that as a reform magistrate he was bound to do something for his city, Mr. Alder man Mott boldly assailed the lion in his den the man in his office. "Why has my street not been cleaned?" inquired the trate citizen. 'Your street?" replied the official or his deputy: "why my good sir, look here !" and with a pitying smile the denizen of the street cleaning office showed the Alderman an account book in which several entries of sums paid for cleaning the identical street met his astonished gaze. The dates were carefully inserted, and the amounts paid in dollars and cents were marked down with an accuracy worthy of Cocker. Fancy Alderman Mott's "pheling" as he walked out of the office and began to think whether he could have been dreaming since new year, or whether all his friends and relations had entered into a conspiracy to persuade him that his street had not been cleaned when it had. Alderman Mott and his street are the rule

not the exception. A thorough survey of the Street Commissioner's books would, we doubt not disclose some very funny charges for street cleaning. Now that Mr. Arcularius is gone, we recommend people to call and see for themselves. Let them save themselves the trouble of abusing that estimable functionary. We have no doubt he will spend a happy and a useful life at his country seat, and when his natural death occurs, will depart universally respecied. Meanwhile, if we want to prevent the recurrence of such practices as those which occurred under his administration, we must revert to the good old plans of electing Mayor Councillors and Aldermen, and leaving then to appoint all subordinates. All other reform

REJECTION OF GEORGE SANDERS .-- The rejection tion of the new Consul to London is a very sir gular event, not so much on account of th personal character. standing or reputation Mr. Sanders, as from its effect on the chara ter of the Senate for consistency, clearness vision and common sense. This same Sena confirmed Mr. August Belmont as our charge to the Netberlands; surely he was in every we more objectionable than George Sanders. Senate confirmed Mr. Soulé as our ambassad to Madrid, though his fillibustering propen ties were well known, and his reputation as duellist did not need the affair with the Marqu de Turgot to establish it on a firm basis. confirmed Robert Dale Owen, the socialis though his past career and present eccentriciti of opinion (to use no barsher term) were we known to the Senate. It confirmed John L. O'Su livan as our chargé to Portugal, though eve member knew him as one of the chiefs of t fillibustering party, which had attempted everthrow a neighboring power in defiance law and the faith of treaties; though he h stood a public trial for the offence and only . caped through the disagreement of the jur We understand that it has likewise approv the appointment of Mr. Daniels as chargé Sardinia; and he certainly has been writi home far more objectionable letters than the ascribed to George N Sanders. If the Sens or its organ, the Sentinel, can explain the consistency which on the face of it appears exi t between these confirmations and Si ders' rejection, we should like to see how ! argument is managed.

THE PRESIDENT'S ORGAN GRINDERS AND T CONKLING TREATY .- It is reported that there serious trouble in the office of the Presiden organ, the Washington Union. The Preside it appears, wants to get rid of good old G Armstrong, and to place the concern entire under the control of Maj. Nicholson, the man whom Gen. Cass wrote his famous Nichols letter. But the Washington letter writers that Maj. Harris, a son-in-law of Gen. At strong, and the capitalist of the Union est lishment, will not consent to this propos change, unless the Conkling treaty, giving Col. Sloo and company the exclusive use of Tehuantepec route, is ratified by the Sens Col. Harris is one of the Law and Aspinw California Steamship Association, and is und stood also to be a large stockholder in the S speculation, which conclusively accounts the milk in the cocoanut. It is further alleg that the President refuses to send in the Co ling treaty, but recommends a compromise tween the Garay and Sloo people, on the be of the Gadsden treaty, as the best that he c do. The danger is, that if the managers of President's organ are not mollified, even Ga den's treaty may be lost. "A pretty piece business," truly! When the conductors of Cabinet newspaper become a branch of treaty making power, with the consent of President, we need not, however, be astonish at anything. Why not give the Union p prietors a carte blanche upon the Secretary the Treasury for as much money as they n want? It is the shortest way for giving th satisfaction.

THE PROJECT OF A NEW TARIFF. -- In anot! portion of this paper will be found the new p ject of a tariff which has been laid before Committee of Ways and Means. It has the vantage of greater simplicity over Mr. Guthri scheme. Imports are divided into three class one is admitted free; another pays twenty-f per cent; a third one hundred per cent; if i ported in American bottoms. The first cli comprises nearly all materials used in mar facturing, and dyeing. We are glad also to that books and music are included in this cla The third class comprises wines, &c., which no pay high duties. The second includes all ar s not in the other two. We see n objection to this tariff. It is simple, and fa It will tend to deplete the treasury which the prime object to be sought in the prese alterations of the tariff. Whether wines one to pay 100 per cent as in the project or be t mitted free as Mr. Guthrie proposed is a poi susceptible of some discussion. The latt would tend to diminish the quantity of pois now sold here under the name of wine; t former would release from the burthens of Sta a category of articles which have no claim such a favor.

FERRY LEASES UNDER THE NEW CHARTER The first sale of a ferry lease according to the provisions of the new city charter, took play at the City Hall yesterday, and the result w very satisfactory, as will be seen by a full r port given elsewhere to-day. This ferry is new one, to be established from the foot Chambers street to Pavonia avenue in Jerse City, a locality by no means equal, in a pecniary sense, to any other of the North river fe, ries. Yet the lease of this new ferry sold ye terday, at public auction, for a rent of \$9.05 per annum. How does this income compare wit that of the other ferries on this side of the city The Christopher street rents for \$340, the Hob ken for \$600, the Barclay street for \$100, and the Jersey City for \$5.750 per annum. At suc rates as these, established under the old syste of selling public privileges at private sale, th new ferry yesterday would not have been worf as many cents as it brought dollars. Was it noutrageous-was it not an open robbery of th public treasury—to lease the Hoboken ferry fe \$100, if the Pavonia avenue ferry is wor \$9,050? Under the new charter, the lease each company expires at the expiration of ever ten years; and hereafter all these old corpor tions have got to come under the hammer, an pay a fair price for their grants from the cit Judging from the sale yesterday, a handson income must accrue to the Corporation fro these ferry grants.

The Express, having failed to get up Bediel riot here, to outstrip the disgrace of Cicinnati or Pittsburg, is very savage on th poor Monsignor, now that he escaped withor

Opera Houses in New York and Boston-

Lessee for the New Boston Theatre. Some three years sluce Mr. Jonn E. Tanger and sever ther eminent Bostonians, received an set of incorporation from the Mussichusetts Legislature, under the name at style of the "Botton Treatre Association " The capit stock of the association to two hundred and after thousa do lars, divided into shares of one thousand dollars each. They secured a lot of land in Mason street. They the promoced to evet a theatre capable of seating thoused five hundred persons. This building was our menced in the summer of 1850, and it will be ready forces; and you have been been and the four in number—two on Washington street and two four in number—two on Washington street and two for in number—two on Washington streets. Mason street—and the passageways and staleways leads thereto are as large as could be desired. The stage